

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN
TO THE GREENVILLE (S. C.) CELEBRATION.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) JULY, 1851

FRANCIS LIEBER.

We have heard much of secession. It is still daily doing in our ears. It is a question. Is it revolution, or is it a peaceful secession? It is a question to which we have already to a considerable extent answered. It is the right of its own sovereignty. Many persons—and there are some of high authority in other matters among them—maintain that even though it might not be expedient in the present case, it cannot be denied that the right of seceding belongs to every State under the new Confederation. I have therefore earnestly studied this subject that I am capable of, on every thing—our history, the framing of our Constitution, the correspondence of the framers, the conduct of our country, the actions of our States—all prove to my mind that such a secession would be a just and a proper one. It is the sovereign, and that they would not be so could they not among other things, withdraw from the Union whenever they think fit. This is purely begging the question. The question is what sovereignty is, and what in particular it means. It is not the right of seceding from the Union. The word is used in many different applications than this term is foreign; but in no sense, whatever width and breadth be given to it in this or in any other case, does it mean absolute unalienable power, if we speak of men. There is but one power that is unalienable, and that is the power of God. It is not for men; and the legal sage, Sir Edward Coke, who so far as to declare, in the remarkable debates on the petition of rights, that "sovereignty is no parliamentary word." It is not the place where so subtle and comprehensive a subject can be brought to light. It is a question which I have not time to pursue, but I am sure will be examined here without inconvenience.

the enemies, because it would be far more unnatural. It is not the enemies, but the friends of the nineteenth century. Have they that long for separation forgotten that England, first behind Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, rapidly outstripped all, because earlier united, with-out permitting the Crown to bring the People's rights? The separation of the North and the South would speedily produce the same disruption, and bring us back to a barbarism, which was no Government of seven, but a state of things where many would all. If there be a book which I would recommend, before all others, to read at this juncture, that book is Thucydides. If it had been written to make us Puseyites, the more it would have been read, and the more benefit; as if the fallacies of our days had all been used and exposed at that early time; and as if in that book a very mirror were held up for our admintion. Or we may peruse a history of centuries-ailing Germany, deprived of unity, dignity, and power, and the German people, and the unfortunate prince have perished; with never-ceasing seariness, what is called in that country *particularismus*; that is, hostility of the parts to the whole of Germany. The history of that Europe these three centuries has been doomed to be the battle-field of Europe these three centuries. We have seen the people of Europe worship where we to lose our blessings to the winds, and were to deprive mankind of the proud example inviting to imitation.

It is already gone far beyond the proper limits of a communication for the purpose of which the present number is intended, and must abruptly conclude where much as yet yet be said.

PLANTATION, JUNE 27,
Private arrangements will have to be made.

[illegible]

respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. S. BROOKS.

SENTIMENTS
read at the Anti-Secession Celebration at Greenville, (S. C.) July 4th, 1851.

Offered at the Anti-Secession Celebration at Greenville, (S. C.) July 4th, 1851.

...er to be protected by a few would-be great men and dis-
 ap-
 proved politicians.

Wm. D. Hunt. Submission to the laws of a republican
 North and South appears to be alike odious to the Abolitionists of
 North and South. They should both

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Editors of the National Intelligencer:
PLEMKE: There are two ways in which it has been

ly educated, or that agriculture will be too prosper-
ously how extensive the combinations for the im-
ment of all cultivated fruits, plants, and seeds, and
sophisticated animals and tilled land. The annual exhibi-
the New York State society bring together 100,000
and by good management a much larger number
attending a grand national fair in this city. Annually
here on common ground, the planters of the South
farmers of the North would happily wear off their
prejudices, inspire mutual confidence, and form new
ing friendships.

DANIEL LEE.

...that it was in her own hand; that the wife's husband, the father of her five children, and that if she had not given him the money it would not have happened. She went to the Court to let him off; and, when he was ordered to await his trial in August, she absolutely refused to become a witness against him. At last the Court was obliged to order her to give bonds in \$100 to appear as a witness, and, not given, the officers were instructed to commit her.

...to witness in the Galvados says that whether anyone is to witness or not, we will depend altogether whether the man is by the day, or the acre. While the former will be called "to stop and sharpen" every five minutes, the latter says, will slash away all day without thinking of stopping.

to illustrate it will be read with interest. It is no objection to the work of Lieut. Semmes, that it is written from the stand-point of a sailor, or that it succeeds numerous other works of a similar character. It is only by diverse testimony the future historian will be able to attain the fullest view of the entire transaction. "Truth," says NAPER in his history of the peninsular war, "being the legitimate object of history, I hold it better that she should be sought for by many than by few, lest, for want of seekers amongst the mists of prejudice and the false lights of interest, she be lost altogether."

A HARD BLOW.—A large quantity of Honeole (Pa.) was visited on Friday evening by a violent storm, accompanied by a terrific whirlwind, which swept across the upper part of the place, taking in its course the large dwelling house of Mr. Wess, a portion of which was deposited on the opposite side of the river. Another portion was seen high up in the air, sailing before the wind over Irving City, which is more than 300 feet high, and nearly two miles distant from the locality of the house. A large quantity of the bricks were scattered over the fields along the track of the whirlwind. Mrs. Wess, child, and servant were in the house at the time the wind struck it, and were fortunately uninjured. A large quantity of glass was broken by the hail, and the crops in all directions are severely damaged.